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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/688,970	10/21/2003	Francois Cottard	06028.0027-00	4185
22852	7590	07/05/2005	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			ELHILO, EISA B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1751	

DATE MAILED: 07/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/688,970

Applicant(s)

COTTARD ET AL.

Examiner

Eisa B. Elhilo

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1        This action is responsive to the amendment filed on April 11, 2005.

2        The rejection of claim 1 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double  
patenting over claim 89 of the US. Patent No. 6,602,303 B2, is maintained for the reasons set  
forth in the previous office action dated 11,09, 2004.

4        The rejection of claims 1-15, 18-22, 24, 27-42 and 45-59 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being  
anticipated by Laurent et al. (US 2002/0046431 A1), is maintained for the reasons set forth in the  
previous office action dated 11,09, 2004.

5        The rejection of claims 16-17, 23, 25-26 and 43-44 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being  
unpatentable over Laurent et al. (US 2002/0046431 A1), is maintained for the reasons set forth in  
the previous office action dated 11,09, 2004.

### ***Response to Applicant's Arguments***

6        Applicant's arguments filed 4/11/2005 have been fully considered but they are not  
persuasive.

With respect to the rejection of claims 1-15, 18-22, 24, 27-42 and 45-59 under 35 U.S.C.  
102(b) as being anticipated by Laurent et al. (US' 431 A1), Applicant argues that the claims of  
the US. Patent No. 6,602,303 B2 do not anticipate the instant claims because the office  
stated that claim 89 of the US. Patent No. 6,602,303 B2 is not identical to the instant claim  
because it requires a combination comprising at least one compound chosen from oxyalkylenated  
fatty alcohols and glycerolated fatty alcohol and at least one hydrogenated solvent having a  
molecular weight of less than 250 to be presented in the composition, while the instant claim 1  
requires at least one C10-C14 fatty alcohols be presented in the dyeing composition. Further,

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Applicant argues that picking, choosing and combining various disclosures to arrive at the presently claimed invention is not a proper anticipation under 102 rejections. Furthermore, the applicant argues that reference teaches C10-C14 fatty alcohols of oxyalkylated and glycerolated fatty alcohols and not the option of nonpolyoxyalkylated and polyoxyethylated fatty alcohols as claimed.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above arguments because a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegeaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 824 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). ”When a claim covers several structures or compositions, either generically or as alternatives, the claim is deemed anticipated if any of the structures or compositions within the scope of the claims is known in the prior art.” *Brown v. 3M*, 265 F.3d 1349, 1351, 60 USPQ2d 1375, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2001). In this case Laurent et al. (US’ 431 A1) teaches a composition for the oxidation dyeing of keratin fibers comprising at least one oxidation dye (see page 10, paragraph, 0266), at least one C10-C14 fatty alcohol (see page 10, paragraph, 0249) and cationic poly(vinyl lactam) polymers formed from a) monomers of vinyl lactam and monomers of alkyl vinyl lactam monomers chosen from formulae (Ib) and IIb) (see page 6, paragraphs 0155-0166 and page 7, paragraph, 0167-0177) and, thus, Laurent et al. (US’ 431 A1) teaches all the limitations of the instant claims. Therefore, the anticipation is proper and the rejection under 102(b) is maintained.

With respect to the argument that the anticipation is improper because the claims are not identical, the examiner would like to point out that double patenting rejection is mainly based on the claims of the prior art and whether these claims are identical or differ from the instant claims

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and the rejection do not depend on the disclosure of the prior art to reject the instant claims and, thus the anticipation rejection is differs from the double patenting rejection.

With respect to the argument that the reference teaches C10-C14 fatty alcohols of oxyalkylated and glycerolated fatty alcohols and not the option of nonpolyoxyalkylated and polyoxyethylated fatty alcohols as claimed. The examiner would like to point out that the reference does teach and disclose oxyalkylated alcohols having a formula (IAA), in which m is 1 (see page 9, paragraphs, 0221-0226) and glycerolated fatty alcohols of a formula (IBB), in which n is 1 (see page 9, paragraphs, 0227-0231) which are considered nonpolyoxyalkylated fatty alcohols as claimed.

Therefore, the anticipation is proper and the rejection under 102(b) is maintained.

With respect to the rejection of claims 16-17, 23, 25-26 and 43-44 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laurent et al. (US' 6431 A1), Applicant argues that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument because the use of patents as references is not limited to what the patentees describe as their own inventions or to the problems with which they are concerned. They are part of the literature of the art, relevant for all they contain. "*In re Heck*, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting *In re Iemelson*, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)). Further, a reference may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art, including non-preferred embodiments. *Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories*, 874 F.2d 804, 807, 10 USPQ2d 1843, 1846 (Fed. Cir. 1989); *In re Fracalossi*, 681 F. 2d 792, 794 n.1, 215 USPQ 569, 570 n.1 (CCPA 1982); *In re Lamberti*, 545 F. 2d 747, 750,

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192 USPQ 278, 280 (CCPA 1976); *In re Boe*, 355 F. 2d 961, 965, 148 USPQ 507, 510 (CCPA 1966). In this case Laurent et al. (US' 431 A1) teaches a dyeing composition comprising oxidation bases their acid addition salts such as sulfates (see page 10, paragraph, 0266 and page 13, paragraph, 0316), wherein at least one oxidation base is presented in the amount of 0.005 to 12% (see page 13, paragraph, 0312), cationic amphiphilic polymers in the amount of 0.01 to 3% by wt. (see page 21, paragraph, 0464 and page 26, claim 45) and effective amounts of at least one agent conventionally used in the oxidation dyeing such as at least one adjuvant including surfactants (see page 21, paragraph, 0466) and thus, there is a sufficient motivation to one having ordinary skill in the art to be motivated to optimize the dyeing ingredients in the composition in order to get the maximum effective amount. Further, as to the optimization of results, a patent will not be granted based upon the optimization of the result effective variables when the optimization is obtained through routine experimentation unless there is a showing of unexpected results which properly rebuts the prima facie case of obviousness, see *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 276, 205 USPQ 215, 219 (CCPA 1980). See also *In re Woodruff*, 919 F. 2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936-37 (Fed. Cir. 1990), and *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

With respect to the argument regarding claim 23, the examiner's position is that the reference teaches a non-limiting examples of oxyalkylenated fatty alcohols that may be chosen from fatty alcohols containing from 10 to 20 carbon atoms and from 2 to 40 ethylene oxide groups can be used in the dyeing composition (see page 9, paragraph, 0233), and, thus there is a sufficient motivation to one having ordinary skill in the art to be motivated to incorporate any polyoxyalkylenated fatty alcohols with the a number of carbon atoms and EO units including the

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claimed species oxyethylenated 3 EO capryl alcohol in the dyeing composition in the absence of contrary.

. Therefore the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is proper and the prima facie case of obviousness has been established.

7 **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

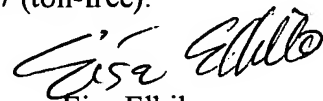
will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eisa B. Elhilo whose telephone number is (571) 272-1315. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F (8:00 -5:30) with alternate Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on (571) 272-1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Eisa Elhilo  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1751

June 28, 2005